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PREMIER KIM IL SUNG SUPPORTS JUST STRUGGLE OF ARAB PEOPLES

Telegram to Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of U.A.R.

Premier Kim Il Sung sent on May 24 a telegram to Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic, in connection with the fact that of late the U.S. imperialists are intensifying military threat to the United Arab Republic and other progressive Arab countries by instigating the Israeli expansionists to concentrate their troops on the area along the Syrian-Israeli border. The telegram reads:

Of late, the U.S. imperialists are intensifying military threat to the United Arab Republic and other progressive Arab countries by instigating the Israeli expansionists to concentrate their troops on the area along the Syrian-Israeli border and even mobilizing their Sixth Fleet.

This is not only an aggressive act of endangering the security and independence of the U.A.R. but also a challenge aimed at aggravating tension in the Near and Middle East against the entire Arab peoples.

The U.A.R. has taken emergency measures for coping with the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and Israeli expansionists in accordance with its treaty with Syria and demanded the withdrawal of the U.N. Forces from the U.A.R.-Israeli border area. This is an entirely just self-defence measure designed to safeguard the security of the U.A.R. and the Near and Middle East.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people resolutely condemn the heinous moves of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges against the Arab peoples and express full support for the U.A.R. people and firm solidarity with them in their righteous struggle.

No amount of threat, blackmail or manoeuvring on the part of the U.S. imperialists can bring the awakened Arab peoples to their knees.

If the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys persist in their aggressive moves against the Arab peoples in the Near and Middle East, they will be defeated shamefully by a decisive blow from the peoples in this part of the world in the end.

I reassure you that the Korean people will always stand by the U.A.R. and Arab peoples, and wish the U.A.R. people brilliant victory in their struggle to repulse the aggression of U.S. imperialism and its stooges and defend national dignity and honour.

Telegram to Nureddin Attassi, Head of State of Syria

Premier Kim Il Sung sent on May 24 a telegram to Nureddin Attassi, Head of State of the Syrian Arab Republic, in connection with the fact that of late the U.S. imperialists are scheming to invade Syria by instigating the Israeli expansionists and gravely menacing the independence and security of the progressive Arab countries. The telegram reads:

Recently, the U.S. imperialists instigated the Israeli expansionists to concentrate troops along the Syrian border line and are scheming to invade Syria and gravely menacing the independence and security of progressive Arab countries in this region.

This clearly shows that U.S. imperialism is the heinous enemy of the Syrian and other Arab peoples. In face of the aggressive moves of the enemy, the Syrian Government has taken legitimate self-defence measures for safeguarding the security of Syria and peace in the Near and Middle East.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people express full support for the Syrian people and firm solidarity with them in their just struggle for safeguarding the sovereignty of the country against the aggressive moves of U.S. imperialism and its lackey, Israeli expansionists.

If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges persist in their aggressive moves against Syria and other progressive Arab countries, they will be meted out punishment by the united peoples of this area. Convinced that the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of our two countries will further strengthen and develop in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism, I wish the Syrian people brilliant success in the struggle for repulsing the aggression of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Children are our hope and treasure. "The best goes to children" is our motto. Photo shows Premier Kim Il Sung with children

Greetings to GAKRJ Congress

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a joint message of greetings to the 8th Congress of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, which was held between May 24 and 26.

Noting that the past three years since the 7th Congress have been a proud period which has recorded brilliant exploits in defending the democratic, national rights of Korean compatriots in Japan and accomplishing the cause of the country's reunification and the Korean revolution, the message expressed their conviction that the GAKRJ will make a new, epochal progress in its activities occasioned by its 8th Congress.

Meanwhile, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent in joint name a silk banner to the 8th Congress.

If U.S. Embarks upon "Total War" Against D.R.V., Korea Will Take Commensurate Form of Assistance

D.P.R.K. Government Issues Statement

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on May 25 in connection with the fact that the U.S. imperialists introduced a large number of their own troops and puppet soldiers into the Demilitarized Zone of Vietnam and are conducting a large-scale military operation there.

The statement stressed:

If the U.S. imperialists embark upon the "total war" against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Korean people will take a commensurate form of assistance and fight more resolutely to chop off their talons of aggression.

The U.S. imperialists must clearly realize that the further they escalate the war of aggression in Vietnam, the more powerful counter-measures they will meet from the entire socialist countries and the revolutionary people of the world who are assisting the Vietnamese people.

For the full text of the statement see Page 2.

TELEGRAMS

✦ **Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on May 23 a telegram to Mohamed Ahmed Mahgoub, congratulating him on his election as Prime Minister of the Republic of Sudan.**

✦ **Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly sent on May 26 a telegram of greetings to Mohammad Zahir Shah, King of the Kingdom of Afghanistan, on the independence day of Afghanistan**

Telegram from President Sekou Toure

Premier Kim Il Sung received a telegram sent by Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea, expressing thanks for the kind hospitality accorded the Guinean delegation which attended the May Day celebrations in our country.

In his telegram, the Guinean President said the Guinean delegation reported him that Premier Kim Il Sung regarded it important to strengthen and develop the relations with Guinea at a time when the imperialists were intensifying subversive machinations to strangle the world revolutionary movement.

Then he wished Premier Kim Il Sung good health and long life and hoped that the fraternal Korean people may enjoy happiness and prosperity in the world free from imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism

Soviet Vice-Premier Leaves

Novikov, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and his party on a visit to our country at the invitation of Ri Ju Yon, Vice-Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, left for home on May 27 after completing their itinerary in Korea beginning on May 20

Hungarian Military Del. Here

A Hungarian military delegation led by Colonel General Czinege Lajos, Candidate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Minister of Defence of the Hungarian People's Republic arrived in Pyongyang on May 2, at the invitation of General Kim Chang Bong, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence

New Cambodian Ambassador to Korea Presents Credentials

Samreth Soth, newly appointed Cambodian Ambassador to Korea, presented on May 24 his letter of credence to Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Yankees, Bear in Mind Warnings!

On May 27 the American aggressors again intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and committed a grave act of military provocation against our side.

That day more than ten ships of the U.S. side shelled our coast after conducting a hostile act in the territorial waters of our side two kilometres off the west coast. On realizing that the tide turned unfavourably to them in face of the powerful rebuff by our coastal battery, they hurriedly fled southwards.

This grave act is one of the U.S. premeditated military acts designed to aggravate tension and start another war in Korea.

It draws particular attention that such military acts have recently become more vicious.

The Yankee imperialists are now seeking desperately to save their colonial rule in South Korea from acute crisis and stave off heavy military defeats in their aggressive war in Vietnam by launching another war in-Korea.

This act of military provocation was conducted at a time when the U.S. imperialists are further expanding the aggressive war in Vietnam, stepping up the aggressive acts against the Arab nations and hatching the anti-Cuba plot in Latin America.

This military provocation is a grave menace to peace in Korea and it has created an extremely grave situation. Then one has a picture similar to that of 1950, when they started an aggressive war in Korea.

Already we have warned time and again the Yankees against the grave consequences another war in Korea will bring to them.

The Korean people are fully prepared for sweeping away the American imperialists from their territory should they start another war in Korea refusing to give ears to the repeated warnings of our side.

The aggressors should bear in mind the warnings of the Korean people.

Militant Solidarity with Arab People

Mass Rallies in Different Parts of Korea

The Korean people are bitterly indignant at the military threats the Israeli Zionists are intensifying against the United Arab Republic, Syria and other progressive Arab countries at the instigation of the American imperialists.

Mass rallies supporting the struggle of the Arab peoples against the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists are taking place throughout the country.

On May 27 the employees of the Pyongyang Textile Combine gathered for a meeting to evince their support for the Arab people.

Premier Kim Il Sung's telegrams of May 24 to Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic, and Nureddin Attassi, Head of State of the Syrian Arab Republic, were read out at the meeting.

Gang Jae Won, director of the combine, made a speech at the meeting.

Exposing the high-handed military acts of the American imperialists and their stooges against the progressive Arab nations, he said that these acts were an open aggressive act menacing the independence and security of the Arab peoples, a grave threat to peace in the Near and Middle East and the rest of the world and an intolerable challenge to the progressive people of the world fighting against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence, freedom, peace and democracy.

Stressing the fact that the Unit-

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Their slogan: "Let's smash the war machinations of the American imperialists and their stooges against the Arab people"

Gov't Statement

(Continued from Page 1)

The U.S. imperialists are perpetrating large-scale military operations in the Demilitarized Zone of Vietnam since May 18 by bringing over 15,000 their own troops and puppet soldiers into it, and now continue expanding them.

This is part of the new, extremely dangerous war escalation manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people fully support the May 21 statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the May 22 statement of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation which trenchantly condemned the open aggressive acts of the U.S. and puppet troops against the Demilitarized Zone and gave severe warning to the U.S. imperialists.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people severely condemn the heinous criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists who are leading the war of aggression in Vietnam to more reckless stage.

The Demilitarized Zone of Vietnam was instituted with the aim to bring apart the armed forces of both parties in accordance with the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam and contribute to safeguarding peace in Vietnam and Southeast Asia, presupposing the reunification of Vietnam. However, the U.S. imperialists have been perpetrating ceaseless military provocations against the Demilitarized Zone with the vicious intention to tear down the buffer zone between North and South Vietnam and turn it into the base for ground attack against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Recently the U.S. imperialist aggressors are desperately trying to find the way out of their serious military and political setbacks in Vietnam in the reckless war escalation.

Following the successive war meetings such as "Guam Strategic Conference," "Seato Ministerial Council Meeting" and the "Conference of Seven Nations Fighting in Vietnam," they are carrying on more viciously the scorched earth operations by hurling more their troops and the troops of satellite countries into South Vietnam and rapidly stepping up bombing and bombardments against major cities, industrial centres and populated areas including Hanoi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and Haiphong.

And they have gone the length of dispatching a large number of troops to the Demilitarized Zone and expanding and intensifying military actions there.

The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are bestially slaughtering peaceful inhabitants in the Demilitarized Zone and feverishly stepping up preparations for ground attack on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

This shows all the more clearly that the U.S. imperialists are trying to go over from the destructive war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam the air and sea to a total war in combination with direct attack by the ground forces.

The U.S. imperialists must not run wild.

If the U.S. imperialists embark upon the "total war" against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Korean people will take a commensurate form of assistance and fight more resolutely to chop off their talons of aggression.

The U.S. imperialists must clearly realise that the further they escalate the war of aggression in Vietnam, the more powerful counter-measures they will meet from the entire socialist countries and the revolutionary people of the world who are assisting the Vietnamese people.

With no war escalation manoeuvres can the U.S. imperialists save themselves from the doom of the setting sun.

The heroic Vietnamese people will sweep away once and for all the U.S. imperialists who are per-

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Gun Fight in Korean West Coast

U.S. Naval Vessels Intrude Into Our Coastal Waters Again

At around 10.00 on May 27 more than 10 naval vessels of the U.S. side including destroyer escort vessel No. 71 and ironclad submarine chaser No. 708 illegally intruded into the coastal waters of our side, 125°20'-28' E. and 37°39'-41' N., that is, two kilometres off Dungam-ri, Gangryo'ng County, South Hwanghae Province, on the west coast of our side and shelled our coast all of a sudden, in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement.

Our coastal battery immediately took counter-measures and engaged the enemies for 20 minutes.

As soon as things turned unfavourably to them, the enemies hurriedly fled southward.

WE NEVER OVERLOOK ANY U.S. MACHINATIONS TO BREAK ARMISTICE

Major General Bak Jung Guk, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, denounced at the MAC meeting held on May 26 the criminal war machinations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are ceaselessly perpetrating military provocations these days against our side in the Demilitarized Zone and the area along the Military Demarcation Line while continuously bringing new-type weapons and combat equipment into South Korea.

Facts indicate that the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the Korean people have entered an open stage, Major General Bak stated.

Owing to the reckless military provocations and aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists, a grave situation has been created in which the fate of the Korean armistice is at a cross-road—whether it be maintained or not and whether a war breaks out or not, he declared.

Our side, a signatory party of the armistice agreement, will never overlook any machinations of the U.S. side to break the truce, and if the U.S. side, oblivious of the historic lessons and the stark realities, ignite another war of aggression, our side will react with proper retaliation, Major General Bak warned.

For Promoting Country's Reunification, Defending Democratic, National Rights

8th Congress of General Association of Korean Residents in Japan Held

Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, delivered a report on the work of the Central Committee of the Association at the 8th Congress of the GAKRJ on May 24.

BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENTS

Chairman Han Dok Su began with retrospecting the brilliant achievements made by the GAKRJ and the Korean nationals in Japan during the period under view in the struggle for the independent reunification of the country, defence of the democratic, national rights of the compatriots in Japan and consolidation of bonds with the peoples of various countries, pushing aside obstructions by the enemies within and without Japan.

He said:

Since the 7th Congress, the GAKRJ has made indefatigable efforts to build up subjective force, giving precedence to the organizational and ideological work, with the result that it has now become a collective of activists loyal to the motherland and the Leader, in which the principled unity has been strengthened as never before.

The GAKRJ has made, first of all, every effort for arming the entire functionaries with socialist patriotism and the thought of Marshal Kim Il Sung and strengthening their principled unity to faithfully carry out the patriotic work assigned by the motherland and the leader.

The GAKRJ has educated the compatriots in Japan in boundless respect for the loyalty to Marshal Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader, and strengthened their education in the revolutionary tradition.

A remarkable advance has been made in publication.

The **Joson Shinbo** (Korean daily published in Tokyo) puts out its foreign language paper "People's Korea in five languages by newly adding Spanish and French editions to it. Now the GAKRJ publishes 30 kinds of periodicals.

Big successes were registered in arts and sports as well: the GAKRJ produced and disseminated 29 news reels and documentaries of its own, created the grand music and dance epic "Under the Sunshine of the Motherland" and several mass calisthenics.

It also exerted great efforts for defence of the democratic, national rights of the compatriots in Japan.

It thoroughly exposed the criminal attempt of the Japanese militarists hand in glove with the Pak Jung Hi clique to force Koreans to apply for "denizenship" in Japan and impose the puppet "South Korea nationality" upon them, so as to subject them to double yoke and suppression.

Many compatriots who had the puppet nationality forced upon them changed it to the D.P.R.K. nationality.

This righteous struggle of the GAKRJ commanded the support of broad segments of Japanese people and world public: 136 Japanese local assemblies, the Tokyo Municipal Assembly among them, adopted resolutions demanding their government to meet the demand of Koreans to change the puppet nationality imposed upon them to the D.P.R.K. nationality.

The GAKRJ carried on vigorous activities to defend the business rights of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan.

The GAKRJ has fought and is fighting resolutely to defend the right of repatriation and win the freedom of movement to their homeland.

Thanks to its efforts and active assistance of the Japanese people, the repatriation operation is now going on smoothly for eight years, 87,425 compatriots returning to the homeland in 149 batches. There they are now leading a worthy new life.

While fighting against the machinations of the Japanese authorities to obliterate national education of Koreans in Japan, the GAKRJ has developed the work of democratic, national education.

It fought energetically to promote the independent reunification of the country.

One of the staunchest struggles waged by the GAKRJ in the period under review was the struggle against the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

The GAKRJ has thoroughly exposed the scheme of the Japanese militarists to reinvade South Korea.

It resolutely fought against the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique for the provocation of a new war in Korea and the dispatch of South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam.

It rendered active support for the South Korean people in their struggle for the reunification of the country and the democratization of the South Korean society.

During the period under review, the GAKRJ made enormous successes in its activities for strengthening its international solidarity with the Japanese people and the world peace-loving people.

The intercourse between Korean and Japanese peoples and their relations of friendship today have been further strengthened despite the vicious moves of the Japanese militarists to sow the seeds of discord between them.

As the GAKRJ external activities expand, the support of the Japanese people for the struggle of the Korean compatriots in Japan has become unprecedented in its scale.

The GAKRJ is enjoying active support of international organizations, public organizations and figures of various countries of the world.

Chairman Han Dok Su

Saying that all the successes of the GAKRJ are unthinkable apart from the warm care of Marshal Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, Chairman Han extended profound thanks and greatest honour to the Marshal who takes care of the compatriots in Japan with parental love and has brought the successes of today to the GAKRJ in its patriotic work.

AS PROUD CITIZENS OF THE D.P.R.K.

Then he referred to the tasks confronting the GAKRJ and the Korean compatriots in Japan.

Calling for consolidating the GAKRJ organizationally and ideologically, he declared: this is the guarantee of victory in our patriotic struggle.

Touching upon the task for defending the democratic, national rights of Koreans in Japan, he said: what is most important in this struggle is to defend the citizenship of the D.P.R.K. And he continued:

The Japanese authorities try to deny that the Koreans in Japan are ground citizens of the D.P.R.K., a sovereign state. This is an infringement upon the basic human rights, a wanton violation of generally accepted international law and a grave hostile act toward the D.P.R.K. Government which protects their status by law.

We will never tolerate such acts of the Japanese authorities infringing upon the dignity of our state and the sovereignty of our state.

The entire GAKRJ functionaries and compatriots will continue to expose and condemn the manoeuvrings of the reactionaries inside and outside Japan to force Koreans to apply for "naturalization" and impose the puppet "South Korea nationality" upon them, fight against their policies for "Japanization" and "naturalization" of Koreans in Japan and will firmly defend national dignity and rights.

Dwelling on the open infringement of the Japanese authorities upon the human rights of Koreans in Japan, the reporter stated that the GAKRJ would further intensify the struggle for defending the human rights and vital rights of Koreans in Japan.

He declared that the GAKRJ would wage a powerful struggle against the mal-revision of the "immigration law" projected by the Japanese authorities and their move to expel Koreans in Japan and fight to defend Koreans' right to residence.

Noting that today the living conditions of Koreans in Japan were gravely menaced due to the persecution by the Japanese authorities, Chairman Han said that the struggle would be intensified to win the right of employment, put an end to national discrimination in social insurance and receive due treatment as foreigners.

He also put stress on strengthening the struggle for defending the freedom of business activities and rights and interests of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan against the Japanese authorities' "surveillance" and "special investigation" and onerous tax imposition upon them.

Saying that one of the most important struggles is to defend the right of democratic, national education, the reporter stressed to teach the mother tongue and history and social system of the motherland to their sons and daughters and enforce national education by the Korean nationals in Japan is an inviolable right, the basic human right of the citizens of a sovereign state.

Protesting against the unwarranted act of the Japanese authorities which had unilaterally decided to abrogate the agreement on the repatriation of Koreans in Japan, an international agreement concluded between the Red Cross Societies of Korea and Japan as of November this year, the reporter went on: we strongly demand that the Japanese government withdraw forthwith its unilateral decision to abrogate the repatriation agreement and unconditionally extend the current repatriation agreement without a mention.

He stressed: we can no longer endure the unlawful steps of the Japanese authorities which have been blocking the free movement of Koreans in Japan to their homeland up to this date 22 years since the liberation.

Calling for the further strengthening of the struggle for expediting the cause of the country's reunification, he noted: the GAKRJ functionaries and the compatriots in Japan warmly support the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. for the reunification of the country and will do everything they can for its realization.

FOR STRENGTHENING SOLIDARITY

In the concluding part of his report, Han Dok Su declared: the GAKRJ, while actively implementing the foreign policy of the D.P.R.K. Government, will further expand its external activities in all endeavours for opposing imperialism, strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist camp, assisting the national-liberation struggle of the oppressed people of the world and for strengthening the friendship with the honest-minded peoples of all countries.

In particular, the GAKRJ will resolutely oppose the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Vietnam and express firm solidarity with the Vietnamese people in their just, patriotic struggle.

He said the GAKRJ will also strive for furthering the economic and cultural exchange between the Korean and Japanese peoples and further strengthening the ties with Japan-Korea friendship organizations including the Japan-Korea Association.

The Eighth Congress of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan was held at the Shibuya Public Hall in Tokyo from May 24 to 26.

The Congress was attended by 1,455 delegates elected at the executive committees of the prefectural headquarters of the GAKRJ and different organizations and 1,068 observers.

The Congress reviewed the work the GAKRJ had done since its Seventh Congress and discussed and decided on the tasks of stepping up the struggle for strengthening the GAKRJ organizations in conformity with the obtaining situation, for promoting the country's independent reunification and for defending the democratic, national rights of the Korean nationals in Japan, by rallying them more firmly around the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the leader Premier Kim Il Sung.

A joint congratulatory message and silk banner from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. were conveyed amid the overflowing emotion and excitement of the attendants.

Over 10 Japanese from all social strata including Sanzo Nosaka, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party; Shichiro Matsumoto, Director of the International Bureau of the Japanese Socialist Party; Masaharu Hatanaka, Representative Director of the Japan-Korea Association; and Toshikazu Horii, Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, made congratulatory speeches at the Congress.

Messages of congratulations from the World Federation of Trade Unions, the U.S.S.R. Peace Committee, the Burmese Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and many other international organizations and public organizations of various countries were read out at the Congress.

On May 26 the Congress adopted a resolution on the report on the work of the GAKRJ Central Committee.

All the attendants rose to their feet and adopted, amid thunderous applause, a letter addressed to the beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The Congress also adopted a resolution denouncing U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique and demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from South Korea, a letter addressed to the South Korean compatriots and a letter of request addressed to the Japanese government.

The Congress then adopted a resolution lashing at the U.S. aggression in Vietnam and supporting the just struggle of the Vietnamese people.

The Congress unanimously elected 198 Central Committee members and three Auditing Commission members and then elected Han Dok Su Chairman and Ri Gye Baek, Yun Bong Gu, Kim Byong Sik, Hoh Nam Gi and Jong Jae Pil Vice-Chairmen, of the Central Committee of the GAKRJ.

(KNS-KCNA)

(Continued from Page 2)

petrating brigandish aggressive acts, wantonly infringing upon the international agreements, from the Demilitarized Zone and the whole of South Vietnam and will surely win the final victory.

The U.S. imperialists must respect the statute of the Demilitarized Zone, withdraw all U.S. and puppet troops from the Demilitarized Zone and put an immediate end to all military actions there.

The U.S. imperialists must stop unconditionally the bombing and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and strictly respect the national rights of the Vietnamese people provided for in the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialists must recognize the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the sole and genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people, and pull out of South Vietnam at once, taking all their troops and soldiers of their satellite countries.

The U.S. imperialists are bound to meet an ignominious defeat in the war of aggression in Vietnam.

Choe Yo'ng Ok and her sisters at Mangyo'ng-dae

Four Sisters

MANGYO'NG-DAE, the birth place of Premier Kim Il Sung on the outskirts of Pyongyang, draws a constant stream of visitors every day. Among them are Choe Yo'ng Ok and her three sisters seen in the photo above taken on a sunny April day this year. They often visit Mangyo'ng-dae, and there is a good reason for them to do so.

On April 29, seven years ago, on the eve of May Day, it was warm that day. Azaleas and apricots were in full bloom and cherry blossoms had just begun to open.

Choe Yo'ng Ok, in a new school uniform of the season issued by the Government, was playing with her friends in a park when a car drew up and a young man from it accosted them: "Your new school uniforms look very nice. Shall I take a picture of you?"

Yo'ng Ok — she was 14 years old then—her friend Jo'ng Suk and two boys were invited to get into the car.

The car glided along the boulevard before it passed through a big gate. The children wondered where they were. On a bench in the garden they found Premier Kim Il Sung reading newspaper. Though they had never met him before, the children immediately recognized the Premier as they had already become familiar with him through his portrait.

The boys and girls went up to the Premier and made a Young Pioneers' salute. The Premier put his arms around their shoulders and said:

"You are in new school uniforms. Let me see. I sent for you to see you in your new uniforms."

He told the boys and girls to stand in this or that position and carefully examined their new uniforms. Then he asked the children if the articles of their daily use and school things were good, which art group they belonged to, what they wanted to become when they grew up.

Then he began to ask them about their families one by one: Now Yo'ng Ok's turn came round. She could not answer instantly. It was only when she was repeatedly asked by the Premier that Yo'ng Ok told him that her father had been killed in an air raid by the Yankees during the war and her mother had died in 1959, leaving them four daughters orphans. She also told him that the Government had allotted a flat to them four sisters and had been granting monthly allowances, told him how her neighbours and her late mother's factory had been looking after them.

"Well, you pigeon-like little girls are cooking, washing and cleaning for yourselves. That is admirable! You're keeping the house for yourselves while studying! That's really admirable!"

The Premier's voice seemed to get a bit choked as he spoke intermittently, holding Yo'ng Ok's hand in his.

That evening Yo'ng Ok, along with her elder and younger sisters, went to the Premier's residence in a car sent to fetch them. The Premier and his family members had supper with the little visitors. After supper, the girls played with the Premier's children.

Before they were aware of it, it was already past eleven. The Premier came downstairs and, putting his arms around their shoulders, said: "You have lessons at school tomorrow, I suppose. Come the day after tomorrow and let's celebrate May Day together in our home."

The Premier saw them off at the porch.

On May Day, Yo'ng Ok and her sisters spent the day with the Premier's family in his residence from noon to evening. They saw a film together with the Premier in the evening. Those were impressive days Yo'ng Ok and her sisters cherish in their memory.

Yo'ng Ok and her sisters were looked after by a woman whom their late mother's factory had sent to stay with them. Some time later, however, the woman's husband was discharged from the army and she went to Wonsan to have her home there. The woman took Yo'ng Ok's youngest sister with her when going to Wonsan.

Yo'ng Ok and her sisters transferred to a primary institute after she met the Premier. Then Yo'ng Hui came back to her elder sisters from Wonsan. The four sisters, free from cares, were as happy as when they had their own parents.

The primary institute is a school giving orphans education up to junior middle school course.

Later the girls went on to a technical institute in Pyongyang to receive secondary technical education.

They had a room allotted to them in the institute's dormitory. They were supplied with all the necessary articles of daily use and school things. The institute paid such a prudent attention as to see to it that the sisters had new fruits each season.

They visited Bocho'nbo, the scene of a former revolutionary battle, and spent holidays at children's camps at scenic spots in different parts of the country.

Such concern is shown not only for Yo'ng Ok and her sisters. The Premier's affection also goes to all children of primary and technical institutes. Similar concern is shown for all children of the country.

At present Yo'ng Ok (third from left in the picture) studies at the So'ngyo higher light industry school in Pyongyang, her eldest sister Yo'ng Suk (first from left) at the teachers' training college in Pyongyang, her youngest sister Yo'ng Hui (fourth from left) at a technical institute in Pyongyang and her younger sister Yo'ng Si (second from left) has finished a technical institute in Pyongyang.

The four sisters endeavour hard to give good account of themselves in all matters. They win top-honour at school and take the lead in extra-curricula activities. Yo'ng Ok is chairman of the primary organization of the League of Socialist Working Youth at her school. The eldest sister Yo'ng Suk is a member of the Pyongyang city committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth and vice-chairman of the committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth at her teachers' training college.

The four sisters have grown into reliable reserves who will succeed to the present generation.

Bak Byong Sun

Future masters of the country Photo by Ju Chang Sik

International Children's Day

Today we mark International Children's Day.

On this day we extend warm felicitations to our happy children and their mothers. We also send warm greetings to the mothers of the world who are fighting for protecting children against the danger of imperialists' aggressive war, hunger and diseases and for their happiness.

Children are our hope and treasure.

Today our children under the profound care of the people's power and Premier Kim Il Sung are growing up happily, studying to their hearts' content.

The whole nation and society pay deep attention to the protection of mothers and children.

There are many establishments for the children—children's palaces including the grand Children's and Students' Palace in the central part of Pyongyang, children's halls, theatres, libraries, parks, camping stations, sports facilities, health institutions and welfare establishments.

Thanks to nine-year compulsory technical education introduced this year all of our children now are growing up into harmoniously developed men of new type and reliable builders of socialism and communism.

Happiness enjoyed by our children is unthinkable apart from the paternal care of Premier Kim Il Sung.

Premier Kim Il Sung says children are "future masters of society" and "buds of new Korea" and always sees to it that the best go to children.

It has been a consistent principle governing his revolutionary activities to value children, bring them up well and to do his best for them.

In the hard years of the armed struggle against Japanese Imperialism Premier Kim Il Sung organized and led children's corps. He used to say to members of children's corps: "You are buds of our country and its pillars. This is why when you are cheerful, we also become light-hearted and why when you grow up well, we, too, gain in strength."

In the difficult periods of the Patriotic War of Liberation against the American aggressors and of post-war rehabilitation he took a number of measures to protect children and provide conditions for them to eat, dress and study better.

Today our people feel immense joy in the radiant smile of children growing up healthily, visualizing the bright future of their country.

However, schooling is inaccessible to the majority of working people's children in South Korea. And many of them are dying from hunger and diseases.

The American imperialists are imposing upon children misfortunes and ruining their future everywhere in the world including South Korea.

Yankees are killing Vietnamese children with their bombs. Neither world peace nor children's happiness can be defended unless we fight against the U.S.-led imperialists.

Foreign Guests Say "Korean Children Are Happy"

Korean children say in one of their songs that they envy nothing in their life. They are quite right. In Korea nurseries, kindergartens and Young Pioneers' organizations provide favourable conditions for the intellectual, moral and physical development of children, ensure them happiness, give them sound education to cultivate love for the country and labour and educate them in collectivism.

LE GAL
General Secretary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth

Happy indeed are the Korean children who are growing amid deep care, clearly visualizing a bright future. Here I once again could see the great victory of the socialist system.

This signifies the fruits of the correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government headed by Premier Kim Il Sung who directs profound solicitude to the rising generation.

Though I have been to many countries, never have I seen a country which shows such preferential care for the youth and children.

BERNARDO ARADA
Representative of the Executive Secretariat of the Solidarity Organization with Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America

Under the deep solicitude of the Party and Premier Kim Il Sung, the Korean children are studying to their hearts' content and growing as fine pillars of communist construction.

I could feel the ardent aspiration of Korean children to share their today's happiness with the South Korean children.

IZE AYE-OMOREGIE
(Nigeria)

All these scientific, cultural, art and sports facilities fully conform to the demand of modern education of children. This is ample proof of the correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Premier Kim Il Sung who provides everything best to children. The combined performance of children in the Children's Palace is no less fascinating than that of professional artistes. Their graceful art is far superior to European children's.

I could see that Korea's popular education system for developing children in a many-sided way is a good method of bringing up children into able men.

Mme. NARCELLE CORSAWANT
Women's International Democratic Federation

I once again felt that the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung are doing everything possible for the younger generation.

Here in the Children's Palace all the children are studying assiduously the exploits of the revolutionary forerunners in struggle, and education in socialist patriotism is closely combined with that in proletarian internationalism.

The children's art performance gave me the deep impression that "Korea is a country of arts."

E. V. ELLIOTT
(Australia)

Delegates of Young Pioneers of foreign countries should be sent to the Pyongyang Children's and Students' Palace during their vacation.

ISABELLE BLUME
Chairman-Coordinator of the World Peace Council

CRECHES and kindergartens are to be found everywhere in our country—urban communities, factories, mines, and farming and fishing villages.

790,000 children accounting for some 60 per cent of kindergarten-age children attend more than 15,200 kindergartens, while 880,000 children making up some 70 per cent of creche-age children are looked after at over 23,200 creches. These child-care institutions are staffed with 130,000 persons.

The number of children attending kindergartens and creches is 659 and 732 respectively per 10,000 of the population. In our country greater concern is directed to children than to any other strata of population.

At a Kindergarten

I visited the kindergarten named after March 8 International Women's Day in Central District of Pyongyang on the eve of June 1 International Children's Day.

Free from cares, children play joyfully at a kindergarten

Benefits

The kindergarten is a snug two-storied structure. It has three classes, junior, middle and senior, and each class is provided with a room for education and a room with cots for children to take a nap in. There are also a musical instrument room, a visual aid room, a hall with a small stage, a kitchen, and other facilities.

Inside the building, children were learning the mother tongue, having music lessons, playing some games, learning how to count figures, drawing pictures, doing handiwork and listening to a story of Premier Kim Il Sung's childhood in their respective rooms.

The kindergarten provides each child with a comfortable bedding when he takes a nap. It has seven organs and, in addition, there are 20 Gayagum (national stringed instrument) and scores of other instruments in its musical instrument room.

The spacious visual aid room is packed with hundreds of kinds of pictorial visual aids, specimens of animals and plants, and toys. Needless to say, many of these articles have been supplied by the government. Teachers of the kindergarten—there are nine of them now—have made not a small contribution to furnishing this room.

At half past four in the afternoon, kindergarteners have a tasty and highly nutritive snack. To eat snack is a joyful daily routine of the children.

The State bears all expenses of the kindergarten including those of snack. The children's parents do not pay a single penny.

Teachers

"I don't consider myself a mere teacher. I regard myself as an educator laying the cornerstone of the education of the rising generation, as a revolutionary bringing up the growing generation into men faithful to their country and people, into the true sons and daughters of Marshal Kim Il Sung," remarked Kim Un Sil.

These remarks of her, a woman who has been awarded the Order of the National Flag, Third Class, and a meritorious service medal tell of the basic mission of the kindergarten teachers.

To bring up children into patriots and revolutionaries, the teachers acquaint kindergarteners by diverse means with the struggle of the anti-Japanese guerrillas who were immensely faithful to their country and Leader and tell the story of the childhood of the Leader.

To develop diligence in them from their early years, teachers assign the kindergarteners for the tasks within their reach, such as watering flowers in garden and pots and assisting teacher in issuing snack.

Observation of nature is arranged for the kindergarteners to cultivate the power of close observation.

Nearly 200 kindergarteners here are growing well. They are all healthy and active. A doctor comes every day from the nearby polyclinic to see whether the children are in good health and, when there is a case calling for attention, he takes immediate measures. The children undergo medical examination and are vaccinated regularly.

When I was on my way home, I found a group of children playing soldiers in the playground. They turned out to be children of senior class B, and the majority of them were six years old. Upon the order of a boy in an officer's cap who had a toy submachinegun slung across the chest, other children dashed forward as an enemy's position, negotiating the obstacles—slides, wall bars and rockers in the playground—and wiped out the Yankees. Then they gave triumphant cheers.

Children and Mothers

Our kindergartens, along with creches, are not only an institution bringing up and educating children but an important medium that provides their mothers with an opportunity to take an active part in public activities.

Women working in various fields have their children looked after at this kindergarten. Among them are workers, public servants, functionaries of public organizations, medical workers, engineers, teachers and saleswomen. Some of them have younger ones cared for at creches. There are also women having two children at this kindergarten.

Women make up nearly half of the total population employed in different fields of the national economy. Light and local industry enterprises are for the most part run by women. This is ensured, among others, by the concern the Government shows for children.

Bak Hung Byong

Foreign guests among children at the So'kam Young Pioneers' camp

Our countryside is now agog with rice transplanting

Rice Transplanting In Full Swing

Rice transplanting is now in full swing throughout the country.

According to data compiled by the Agricultural Commission, as of May 20 the areas of paddies planted to rice were 60,000 *jongbo* (one *jongbo* approximates one hectare) more than areas done by the same day of last year.

Tractors and harrows of farm machine stations are all mobilized for rice transplanting.

Reservoirs are providing the fields with ample water.

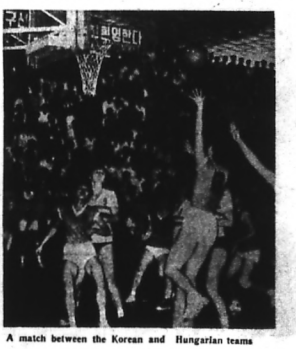
Large contingents of working people in urban districts have gone to the countryside to help the co-op farmers in rice transplanting.

Meanwhile, art troupes are barnstorming for the co-op farmers busy with rice transplanting. Foodstuff and daily necessaries are directly supplied to farmers in the fields by commericial workers.

In rural communities streamers reading "Let us do our utmost for strengthening economic and defence potential of the country with increased production of grain" are seen fluttering here and there in rice fields.

All the rural communities are alive with the endeavours of co-op farmers for implementing the resolutions of the National Meeting of Agricultural Workers held early this year.

Rice paddies carpeted with green seedlings promise a good harvest this year.



A match between the Korean and Hungarian teams

WATER

A light green carpet is now being laid on the black mold in our countryside as rice seedlings nursed on beds since early spring are being transplanted on fields.

Rice transplanting is now in full swing on the Gindung plain in Hwangju County, North Hwanghae Province, where the fields have been ploughed by tractors three times. This year the co-operative farmers on this plain have set the goal of reaping better harvest than last year.

The factors which are to contribute to a bumper harvest this year, the farmers say, are the commissioning of new chemical fertilizer production centres and the resultant increase in the supply of fertilizers, the selection of good seed-rice suited to the natural conditions of the region, the rich experience in the scientific rice cultivation and, last but not least, the complete scientific and technical data obtained on the utilization of water.

They consider water has something to do with their life today. This is why they treasure it.

LIFE-GIVING WATER

To cultivate rice, the principal crop and the staple food in Korea, had been a cherished desire of the peasants on the Gindung plain. Only dry-field crops had been cultivated until the O'jidon irrigation project was put into operation seven years ago. A trunk irrigation channel runs through this vast plain, branching off in all directions like blood vessels. Since the introduction of irrigation system a radical change has taken place in the structure of crops on the ten co-op farms on the plain. A large area of dry fields has been converted into paddies, with the result that maize has gradually given way to rice. On many of co-op farms, rice accounted for three-quarters of total grain output last year.

Since the completion of the O'jidon irrigation system, grain output has doubled in Hwangju County. The same is true of tens of thousands of *jongbo* of paddy fields in North and South Hwanghae provinces benefited by the O'jidon irrigation system. The rain-dependent paddies as well as the newly reclaimed fields have been brought under irrigation to yield a high, stable harvest every year.

Like many other large-scale irrigation facilities, the O'jidon irrigation system is one of the nature remakings the State has carried out at an enormous cost to solve the problem of water which is essential for rice cultivation.

This irrigation system takes its rise from an artificial lake built in a ravine.

HARNESSED TO SERVE PEOPLE

Foamy water is gushing from the O'jidon reservoir. This year the reservoir began to release water earlier than usual, before the season of water supply set in, for it was overflowing. This gave great benefits to the power plant to generate electric power by using irrigation water. This year, the power plant produced abundant electricity before the water supply season when usually the volume of power generation reaches the highest.

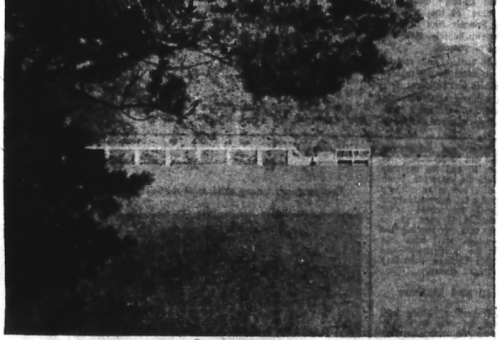
Many boats are to be seen on the artificial lake built in the mountains. Workers of a fish farm, set up simultaneously with the reservoir, are catching fish they have raised for several years. There is a holiday home on this lake and holiday-makers — smelters and mechanics—are enjoying boating.

Water from this artificial lake also goes to the far-off city of Sariwon, where it is used to form a boating ground and a canal.

The lake provides water for industrial use and drinking.

With the construction of a dam in its upper reaches, the stream which would flow into the sea uselessly and would swell in rainy season causing damage to the properties of local population, has been harnessed for every drop of its water to serve the people.

Ri Ho Sik



Reservoirs are widely used for irrigation, power generating and fish breeding

Korean—Hungarian Basketball Matches

The visiting Hungarian national women's basketball team played four friendly matches with home teams in Pyongyang.

The scores were:

1st match:
Feb. 8 v. Hungarian National 64:59.

2nd match:
Korean National v. Hungarian National 75:64.

3rd match:
Korean Combined Youth v. Hungarian National 57:59.

4th match:
Korean National v. Hungarian National 78:76.

Korean players won three of the four matches.

Each game proved to be an encounter between teams employing different tactics. The Korean girls played a fast game, mainly shooting the ball at medium and long ranges, whereas the Hungarian girls attempted to score at a close range by tall players accurate in shooting the ball.

Especially noteworthy was the progress shown by the players of the Korean combined youth team. The team is young and the recent game was its first match with foreigners.

Mass Rallies

(Continued from Page 2)

ed Arab Republic and Syria had taken self-defence measures for crushing the aggressive acts and many other Arab countries adopted active measures for supporting the U.A.R. and Syrian peoples, he declared that the people and working class of Korea give full support for these just measures and extend their militant solidarity with the Arab people.

Many workers and technicians took the floor.

They were followed by Ahumed

(Continued on Page 7)

More Tractors to Countryside

Thanks to the redoubled efforts of the machine-building workers to turn out more tractors for the countryside, the "Chollima (winged horse)" and "Pungnyon" tractors are being turned out in steady stream at the Giyang Tractor Plant. The assembling speed of this plant has increased by 20 per cent compared with last month.

At New Chemical Fertilizer Bases

The chemical fertilizer factories and workshops commissioned last month, are now producing quantities of fertilizer.

The capacity of the factory synthesizing ammonium through anthracite gasification at the Hungnam Fertilizer Combine is on the steady rise.

The capacity of the mixing processes of denaturalizing and desulphurizing lines at the factory has gone up 1.5 times. Urea factory No. 1 at the combine which will also turn out urea for industrial and fodder use and other chemicals has raised the quality of product by 0.1-0.2 per cent higher than the standard by making more comprehensive use of carbonic acid gas and introducing advanced methods of work and has been overfulfilling its daily assignments more than 10 per cent since its commissioning. At the Aoji Chemical Plant a nitrate fertilizer production line started the first stage operation. It has been topping its daily production quota of ammonium 1.9 times. In consequence, the acid ammonium carbonate workshop, the final process of fertilizer production, has been exceeding by far the nominal capacity per hour.

Workers of fertilizer workshop No. 2 at the Suncho'n Nitro-lime Fertilizer Factory strove hard to put production on a normal track at an early date and produce more fertilizer. As a result, the workshop fulfilled five days ahead of schedule the production assignments for the first month of its operation.

At the Pyongyang Daily Necessaries Factory

Technical Innovation in Vinyl Chloride Production

The workers of the Bon-gung Vinyl Chloride Factory have attained a considerable success in their endeavour for increasing the output by rationally utilizing the existing installations.

The present factory's production capacity of vinyl chloride has grown 1.5 times compared with the beginning of this year and 2.5 times as against the original capacity.

Now the vinyl chloride producers in Bon-gung have almost reached the level envisaged for 1970.

(Continued from Page 6)

Kairi Nile, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the U.A.R. Embassy in Pyongyang.

He said that tension is maintained in the Near and Middle East by Israel the imperialists have fabricated as their shock force to serve them as their faithful stooge.

After all Israel itself is of no account. It is not Israel but Zionism and international imperialism including U.S. and British imperialism that the Arab peoples confront actually. Recalling the fact that the U.A.R. people won victory in their struggle during the 1956 Suez crisis with the support of all the friendly peoples, particularly the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other socialist countries, he expressed his conviction that the U.A.R. Syrian and other progressive Arab peoples would surely emerge victorious in their current struggle against the imperialist aggression, too, with the support of all the progressive nations.

The meeting adopted a resolution which says: "The Korean people will stand foursquare behind the U.A.R. and Syrian peoples in their just cause and support in every possible way their struggle as they did during the Suez Canal crisis."

This meeting was attended by Jo'n Byong Cho'l, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and Kim Byong Ho, director of the Foreign Ministry.

Washington-Salisbury Tie-up

On May 19 Smith, chieftain of Southern Rhodesia's racialist clique, made public at the national assembly that Southern Rhodesia was going to dispatch troops to South Vietnam, according to U.S. press reports reaching here. He made it clear that Southern Rhodesia had expressed such an intention to the United States already in February last year.

Meanwhile, in Washington, a U.S. Senator, quoting a May 17 telegram from Salisbury, advertised that Southern Rhodesia was preparing for the dispatch of "5,000 picked troops" to South Vietnam.

The tie-up between Washington and Salisbury is now gradually coming to the surface, casting aside the semblance of "deliberate estrangement." One who is not ignorant of politics can easily understand that Smith's proposal for the dispatch of troops to South Vietnam was not made on his own initiative.

Obviously Washington's signal evoked Salisbury's response. Availing himself of the difficult situation of the White House, Smith believed it was high time for him to repay Washington for its support to his regime repudiated by almost all from the peoples in Africa and the rest of the world. "Friends of Southern Rhodesia" in Washington put this news in the limelight by giving prominence to it. They, it seems, considered this to be useful for arousing the enthusiasm of those supplying mercenary troops for the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam. Johnson will gain nothing from this, however.

L. B. Johnson making a show holding Smith in one arm and Pak Jung Hi in the other—this represents their inseparable ties and the hopeless predicament of U.S. imperialism.

Kim Sung Hyong

Palestinians Are Bound to Triumph

May 28 this year marks the third anniversary of the founding of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

On this occasion, the Korean people extend full support for the Palestinian people and express militant solidarity with them in their struggle against the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli reactionaries and for their country's liberation.

The founding of the Palestine Liberation Organization was an event of historic significance marking a new stage in the Palestinian people's anti-U.S., anti-Israeli patriotic struggle. The founding of this organization made it possible for the Palestinians actively to wage a sacred struggle for the country's liberation under the unified guidance of their own leadership.

The Organization analysed the prospect of struggle on the first days of its founding, organized national patriotic resistance units and fought bravely against the Israeli aggressors and the Arab reactionaries over the past three years.

In the course of struggle, the Organization has gained an undisputed authority as a sole guiding force enjoying the Palestinians' full trust and respect. And it has been recognized by broad sections of people in the Arab area and the rest of the world and is now enlisting more extensive support.

In particular, under the condition in which aggressive moves of U.S. imperialism and Israel against the Arab nations have become more undisguised of late, the Palestinian resistance forces are resolved decisively to smash Israel in firm unity with all the Arab peoples.

Viewed from her long historic background and from her national and cultural structure, Palestine is an inseparable component of the Arab world. The imperialists drove the Palestinians out of their territory and forcibly transplanted the Israeli Zionists there. This is one of the most heinous acts of injustice and one of the most vicious aggressions they imposed upon the peoples in the East in the 20th century.

It is the unshirkable duty of the entire Arab people and the world's people who are fighting against imperialism for national liberation and social progress to join in the struggle for smashing this act of injustice, beat back this aggression and help the Palestinians in regaining their lost country.

The Israeli Zionists cannot maintain themselves even for a single day without the backing of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists are enlisting even the West German and Japanese militarists in strengthening Israel's armaments and are banding together Israel and the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea.

The struggle of the Palestinians for regaining their mother country is a struggle for chopping off the aggressive claws of the U.S. imperialists stretched to the Arab area, a struggle for defending peace and security in the Near and Middle East. The peoples of Korea and Palestine are bound with each other by the bonds of common struggle against the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and against the Israel and South Korean puppets, their stooges.

With no desperate efforts, can the U.S. imperialists and their stooges prevent the Arab people from accomplishing their just cause.

The entire Arab people and the world's peace-loving people are standing by the Palestinians.

The Palestinians are sure to win victory in their just struggle.

Afghanistan's Independence Day

On May 27, 1919, the Afghan people shook off the nearly half-a-century-long colonial yoke of the British imperialists and won national independence.

Since independence the Afghan people have scored many successes in their efforts for firmly defending the national independence and dignity, building the national economy and culture and constructing a new, prosperous state.

Particularly, with the successful fulfilment of the two five-year national economic development plans since 1956, considerable changes have been brought about in the country.

The diligent endeavours of the Afghan people and the Afghan Government's independent position of not tolerating the imperialist interference are the major factors in these successes.

It is well known that the American imperialists persistently schemed to strangle the Afghan people's independence and inveigle Afghanistan into their military bloc for aggression in Asia. But this scheme of the Yankee imperialists was frustrated in face of the firm stand of the Afghan people.

The neutral, peace-loving foreign policy pursued by the Afghan Government contributes to the just, common cause of the Asian and African peoples including the Vietnamese people.

The Korean people treasure the support the Afghan people extend to them in their struggle for driving the U.S. aggressors out of South Korea and accomplishing the country's reunification by themselves free from outside interference.

On the Afghan people's national red-letter day, the Korean people wish the Afghan people yet brilliant successes in their efforts for the independent development of their country and for building a new life.

Old Memories and New Impressions at Panmunjom

WILFRED BURCHETT

★ ★ ★

We print in our current issue the third article Wilfred Burchett wrote for our Pyongyang Times during his second visit to Korea made after an interval of 13 years. Panmunjom where the ceasefire talks took place was the major stage of Wilfred Burchett who spent almost all the period of the Korean war together with the Korean people fighting against the U.S. aggressors.
— (Editor)

★ ★ ★

Even the Pyongyang-Kaesong road was full of memories. The bare stretch of road just south of Pyongyang where I watched bullets hammering along the road from an American strafing plane, firing at the car in which I was travelling with the Korean chief delegate to the ceasefire talks, has now become part of the capital's suburbia, lined with five-storey buildings. At another spot just north of Sariwon, where U.S. planes dropped a napalm bomb and then machine-gunned the "attack free" convoy destroying the Jeep next to that in which my wife and I were travelling, in flagrant violation of the protocols governing the ceasefire talks, with not even a tree standing in those days, is now a prosperous village. Neat, white houses with grey-tiled, curved roofs now line road, water flowed through orderly beds of close-packed rice seedlings, rows of dome-shaped concrete pigsties set well back from road and houses, blossoming apple trees.

Sariwon, itself a blackened ruin when I last saw it, a few charred shells of buildings and stumps of chimneys and seemingly emptied of people, now a big modern city, factory chimneys with billowing smoke, wide tree-lined boulevards leading through blocks of modern apartment houses.

CONTRAST

"Apart from land and people, nothing you can find in our country is more than 13 years old," said an old friend I met in Kaesong, to whom I had shared my impressions of the road, over which I had passed so often in the old days. I had to remark that even the land had grown younger. Arid, stony slopes that I remembered, were now neat terraces, where the ploughed and harrowed land was awaiting the rice seedlings. Everywhere the soil seemed invigorated and former wasteland had been transformed into fertile fields. Even rivers had been disciplined and forced to straighten their ways, flowing now in straight lines between stone-faced embankments to ensure they kept to the paths traced for them. Pumping stations lifting the water from these rivers to the surrounding fields, some of which were deep green under lush crops of winter wheat.

On the way to Kaesong, I had to learn the names of new towns which existed only as spots on the map 13 years previously and the previous existence of which a stranger could not suspect, so thoroughly had they been flattened. The land where houses and shops had stood had been turned into grain-fields.

The wheat fields, the ploughed land and tender green beds of rice seedlings continue right to the Demarcation Line, stretching east and west as far as the eye can see and right down to the banks of the Sachon river through which the Demarcation Line runs. Tractors were busy at work ploughing and harrowing in the Panmunjom co-operative farm, located within the Demilitarised Zone. But what a contrast, from where I stood on a small knoll within the Joint Security Area and looked at both sides of the Demarcation Line. On the northern side are cultivated fields and thriving activity in preparation for rice-planting, on the southern side an empty, wilderness. Not a person to be seen, not a cultivated field, not a village. A Jeep drove up to the foot of the knoll and two U.S. soldiers got out, glared at the visitors for a moment, jumped back into the Jeep which drove off with screaming tyres in a whirl of dust. That was the only activity on the U.S. side of the line, except for a weary-looking "ROK" soldier who walked across to a rubbish bin and poured inside the bucket of slops he was carrying. (A few minutes earlier I had asked a D.P.R.K. officer what role the "ROK" army played at Panmunjom and he had replied: "As elsewhere they are there exclusively to do the dirty work for their American bosses.")

When I looked at the big pavilion where the armistice agreement was signed, I remembered the amazement on the faces of Western journalists when they arrived for the signing and found the big, new building — a dozen times the size of that in which the two years' long negotiations had been conducted — standing where there had been nothing at all at the last session of the talks a few days earlier. It had been rushed to completion by D.P.R.K. soldiers and workers at Chollima speed. The Americans had wanted to diminish the solemnity of this historic occasion — the first U.S. defeat in any war — by signing the ceasefire in a tent. The original documents in their red covers still lay under glass cases where they had been signed, the "U.N." flag under which the USA conducted the war on one side, the flag of the D.P.R.K. on the other.

INDIGNATION

The pavilion has been plastered outside and lined inside since that historic day and a most instructive and well-documented exhibition of facts relating to the war, the negotiations and the application of the ceasefire agreements, has been prepared. Through the photographs, documents, maps, captured U.S. arms and sabotage equipment and other materials, it is easy to follow the course of events from the visit of John Foster Dulles to the 38th parallel a few days prior to the attack to the North being launched, right through to the many series of violations in recent months and weeks.

One thing which aroused deep indignation among the other members of the group of visitors, was to see the U.N. flag on the table where the ceasefire was signed; to see the U.N. flag on the table in the new building where Military Armistice Commission meetings now take place; to see notepaper headed: "U.N. Command" used for letters in which the U.S. commanding general in Seoul repeatedly admits espionage flights by U.S. planes over the D.P.R.K. — in order to get captured U.S. pilots returned. Many of these visitors were from Afro-Asian countries which were not members of the U.N. at the time that organization, to its eternal shame, permitted the USA to use its name and flag in its war of aggression against the D.P.R.K. A number of them, including representatives of several Afro-Asian governments prepared and signed a resolution pledging themselves to urge their governments to put an end to this cynical use of the U.N. flag, and to demand also the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and leave the Korean people free to settle their own affairs without any foreign interference.

What was most alarming was the indisputable evidence of a great increase in violations and provocations in and around the Demilitarised Zone, since President Johnson visited the area last October. Korean readers know only too well of these facts for me to repeat them. But responsible, senior officers of the D.P.R.K. armed forces said the atmosphere since Johnson's visit was reminiscent of that after Dulles' notorious visit to the 38th parallel on June 17, 1950. A few statistics confirm the situation. 727 air violations in the first 3 months of 1967, compared to 722 during the whole of 1966. 809 naval intrusions during the first 3 months of 1967 compared to 758 for the whole of 1966, including the incident in which a unit of escort vessels shelled the coast of the D.P.R.K., one of them, PCE 56 having been sunk. More bullets and shells fired into the DMZ in the first 3 months of 1967 than during the whole preceding 13 years of the ceasefire period. An increase in landing exercises as simulated landings on the coast of the D.P.R.K., and many other provocations, including the cold-blooded shooting of five D.P.R.K. military police in broad daylight on April 5 while on routine patrol duties.

If one adds to all this the joint American-Japanese naval manoeuvres in the first week of May off the Korean coast, immediately followed by joint American-"ROK" naval manoeuvres and these in turn to be followed by joint Japanese-"ROK" military manoeuvres all based on the assumption of the D.P.R.K. as the "imaginary enemy," then one has a picture only too strikingly similar to that of June, 1950.

VIGILANCE

It is possible that the incident with the PCE (Patrol Craft Escort) boats and certain other provocations were designed to test out the D.P.R.K. defence system, to probe for weak spots. If so, there was lightning-swift confirmation that the D.P.R.K. defence forces are in the highest state of vigilance. By what I have seen and heard this is true all over the country. There are no weak spots. The regular armed forces and those of the entire people under arms are morally, politically and physically prepared to hit back at any place, any time and in the case of another aggression, to sweep the Korean peninsula soil clean, once and for all and to complete the reunification of their country.

The visit to Kaesong-Panmunjom for me was very moving and instructive — apart from one or two land-marks which still stood, Kaesong itself was unrecognisable, built up as it is into a big, modern city, with a happy blend of rebuilding in modern style with that of traditional, classic style of curved roofs and a mixture of stone and timber. Most instructive of all was the story of how the ceasefire agreements had been applied during the past 13 years since I left, so eloquently spelt out in the Panmunjom exhibition. No normal-thinking person can justify the fact that after 20 years the Korean people are still divided; that that part of Korea in the hands of the Korean people ends at a barrier guarded by an African M.P. operating under the flag of the United Nations. It is the duty of journalists everywhere to make known the true facts and play their part in supporting the Korean people to complete the work of achieving complete independence, the task which Premier Kim Il Sung started when he founded the first anti-Japanese guerrilla units to liberate the Motherland, 35 years ago. The Korean people want reunification to be brought about peacefully and the government, under Premier Kim Il Sung has made great efforts to effect this in a peaceful, democratic way. But if they are forced to take to arms again under renewed U.S. aggression, there is no doubt that those arms will not be laid down again until all of Korea is free, unified and independent.

Wilfred Burchett

The author Wilfred Burchett (third from right) at Panmunjom in May this year

The author Wilfred Burchett, in white shirt, at the time of the Korean war at Panmunjom

Japanese Boats Intrude into Korean Coastal Waters

Recently Japanese fishing boats frequently intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and repeatedly perpetrated the illegal act of obstructing our fishing boats from fishing in our fishing grounds.

According to our coastal guard authorities and fishery authorities, on May 22 and 23, over ten fishing boats of the Japanese side intruded into fishing grounds in our territorial and coastal waters off North Hamgyong Province and hindered our fishing boats in their fishing, damaging a lot of fishing tackle.

On May 23, Japanese fishing boat "No. 8 Matsudo-maru" intruded into our fishing ground in the coastal waters off the Chongjin port, North Hamgyong Province, and perpetrated the criminal act of disturbing the spot of fishing and wantonly damaging many nets and other fishing tackle.

It is reported that Kenzo Matsuda, captain of Japanese fishing boat "No. 8 Matsudo-maru" is being questioned by authorities concerned of our country.

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